Demographic Situation

Territory		Tribe	Habitat	Number	Density	Demographic Data
Cameroons	(Beti)	Ewondo	Nyong-and-Sanaga region (S.)	95, 000	20.1	D.I. : + 0.2 %. I.M. : 30 %. G.C. : 3.06.
		Bané	S. Nyong-and-Sanaga N. N'Tem and Dja-and-Lobo	60, 000	21.5	D.I. : + 0.2 %. G.C. : 4.7.
		Fong	N. N'Tem-Dja-and-Lobo	13, 000	6.9	D.I. : 0.77 %. S. : 25.6 %. G.C. : 5.3.
		Eton	N. Nyong-and-Sanaga	112, 000	44.3	No recent accurate data. D.I. : > + 1 %. Population on the increase.
		Mbida Mbané.	S.E. Nyong-and-Sanaga	20, 000	12.8	D.I. : + 0.68 %. S. : 7 %. G.C. : 5.20 %.
		Mvog Nyengé.	S.E. Nyong-and-Sanaga	7, 000	10.6	D.I. : + 0.39 %. S. : 9 %. S.B. : 26.9 %. G.C. : 4.25.

Cameroons	Mangisa. . .	N. Nyong-and-Sanaga	15, 000	46. 2	No recent accurate data. D. I. : positive.
	Yekaba . . .	N. Nyong-and-Sanaga	14, 000	9. 2	D. I. : —4. 4 %. I. M. : 34. 3 %. S. : 33. 9 %. G. C. : 4. 5. S. B. : 10 %.
	(Probable Beti) Bamvelé . . (Belé)	E. Nyong-and-Sanaga W. Lom and Kadéï (Nanga, Bertoua)	25, 000	10	No data.
	Evuzok . . .	Scattered (Lolodorf)	5, 000	?	No data.
	Tsinga . . .	Scattered (M'Bam, Nyong-and-Sanaga)	16, 000	?	D. I. : + 1. 4 %.
	Miscellaneous		20, 000		
	Total Cameroons Beti		401, 000		
	Boulou	N'Tem, Dja-and-Lobo, Kribi	100, 000	9. 9	D. I. : + 0. 30 %. S. : 7 %. G. C. : 4. 12.

Cameroons	Zaman . . .	E. Dja-and-Lobo (Dja Valley)	1, 500		D. I. : negative. S. : > 25 %.
	(Bulu) Yengono . .	S. E. Nyong-and-Sanaga (Akonolinga)			D. I. : + 0. 63 %. S. : 9 %. G. C. : 3. 47.
	Yembama .				D. I. : 0. 70 %. S. : 16 %. G. C. : 3. 97.
			13, 000	7. 5	
	Yelinda. . .				D. I. : —0. 1 %. S. : 18 %. G. C. : 3. 30.
	(Supposedly related to the Boulou) Yesoum . .	N. Nyong-and-Sanaga			D. I. : —2. 6 %. S. : 25. 53 %. G. C. : 3. 4.
			9, 000	4. 2	
	Yebekanga .				
	Yebekolo. .	E. Nyong-and-Sanaga (Akonolinga)	23, 000	11. 9	D. I. : faintly positive.
	Mvelé . . .	E. Yaoundé	37, 000	15. 3	D. I. : —0. 21 %.
	Total Cameroons Boulou . . .		184, 000		

(Fañ)	Fang.	Kribi, N'Tem, Dja and Lobo (scattered)	13, 000	2	D. I. : + 0. 03 ‰ S. : 7 ‰ G. C. : 3. 8.
	Ntum		17, 000	9. 8	D. I. : 1. 53 ‰ S. : 12 ‰ G. C. : 4. 6.
	Mvaé		6, 000	5. 8	D. I. : + 0. 69 ‰ S. : 15. 2 ‰ G. C. : 4. 3.
	Total Fañ		36, 000		
	Total Cameroons . . .		623, 000	Not including "assimilated" tribes in the east (Mekaé-Kozimé).	
Spanish Guinea	Ntum	Along N. border (Ebebiyín)	20, 000	4	Approximate estimate based on French colonial archives. According to some reports, to this should be added about 6, 000 Pahouin emigrants from French colonial territories, especially Gabon. The given numbers represent the minima.
	Mvaé	N. border (Minkomesen)	1, 000		
	Fang	S. E.	30, 000		
	Okak	Center	4, 000		
	Total Spanish Guinea		55, 000		

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Gabon	Ntum . . .	Woleu-N'Tem . (especially -Bitam)	15, 000	5 to 1	D. I. -: slightly positive. High sterility rate. Proportion of children: about 20%.
	Bakwélé . .	Makokou	3, 000		
	Fang	Woleu-N'Tem estuary, Ogooué-Ivindo, Ogooué	110, 000		
	Total Gabon		128, 000		
Middle Congo	Miscellaneous assimilated	Souanké Ouesso	8, 000	2	?
	Total Middle Congo		8, 000		
General Total.			814, 000		Not including neighboring peoples in process of being assimilated.

D. I. : differential index. S. : sterility rate. G. C. : genital capacity. S. B. : stillbirth rate.
I. M. : infant mortality.
The figures, from L. Dugast, Inventaire, No. 130, refer, on the average, to ten years ago.

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1. As an indication, the numerical strength of the Mekaé and Kozimé of the Cameroons may be put at about 80,000 persons.

index is a little less than ½ 1%, more, apparently, from a fall in the death rate than from a rise in the birth rate, which is rather inclined to decrease a bit. The table on pages 12a-13a gives a succinct survey in detail.

• 16 This table calls for some comments. First, the known rate of genital capacity*, nearly always around 4, like the sterility indices

/* According to another source, Georges Balandier /5/, "the genital capacity /is/ the mean number of pregnancies in women by the time of the menopause....." Sociologie Actuelle de l'Afrique Noire, Changements sociaux au Gabon et au Congo /Contemporary Sociology of Black Africa: Social Changes in Gabon and the Congo/, p. 96, Paris, 1955.--Ed./

that reach 30 percent, forms a contrast to the accounts of the first explorers as well as to tribal traditions, which uniformly speak of high fertility and a large proportion of children. Even taking into ac- 14 count the undoubted exaggeration that colors these statements, it remains likely that a demographic decline took place in the second quarter of the twentieth century, offset by a lowering of mortality, at least in certain areas. The difficulties of adaptation to forest life are an explanation for the south. Undoubtedly, one must add factors [14] like the spread of syphilis (yaws) along the highways and especially around settlements, and the outbreak of sleeping sickness, which seems to have followed pacification and to have affected particularly [15] northern and northeastern Pahouin country. In the south there was also the great Gabon famine of 1924-27, as well as sociological 14 causes such as heavy recruiting for the timber industry and perhaps 119 psychological factors arising from the impact of colonization (Balandier). In the north where the precocious rise of an agricultural economy based on cacao stabilized the villages rather early, the change in the form of the bride price and the individual appropriation